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yearly mortality upon record (that for the official year ending with last March) is 281,269 deaths. The present rate would, therefore, represent a gain of 100,000, if maintained. More than that, the last week in January is a period in upper India when plague is very greatly above the annual mean level.

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“It was full time that the plague should show symptoms of relenting in Bombay. We have already mentioned that the deaths in 1903-4 came to the fearful total of 281,269. The figure represents a death rate of nearly $15\frac{1}{2}$ per mille per annum on the whole population of the Presidency. In other words, the death rate from plague alone in Bombay is not short of the death rate from all causes combined in a healthy English town. And when we consider that this result has come about over a vast province embracing great differences of population, soil, and climate, of which large portions must have remained slightly infected or uninfected, one gets some idea of what such a figure means to the localities that have borne the brunt of the epidemic. One death in every 3 that occurred during the year was due to plague. Owing to plague, the total death rate reached the ominous figure of 43.91 per thousand. Thanks to the plague, the deaths over the whole Presidency largely outnumbered the births. The births were only 576,949, the deaths 811,525, leaving the Presidency with a population diminished in the course of the year in round numbers by a quarter of a million souls. Admitting that the returns are probably very inexact, there is no reason to suppose that the deaths are more fully reported than the births, or that more general deaths are ascribed to plague than plague deaths to general causes. Looked at with reservations, the figures tell a terrible story coming at the end of seven previous years of affliction, and the least indication that the disease is at last on its descending path is a sign to be hailed with thankfulness.”

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Infectious diseases in Italy—Plague and cholera in various countries—Quarantine regulations—History of plague case on steamship Creve Hall at Liverpool from Rangoon—Mortality in great cities—Hygienic exhibition at Milan, 1906.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, February 27, as follows:

During the week ended February 25, 1905, the following ships were inspected at Naples, Messina, and Palermo:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Feb. 21	Buenos Ayres	New York	784	40	900	15
21	Napolitan Prince	do	620	35	950	13
22	Algeria	do	1,082	50	1,350	6
22	Romanic	Boston	1,366	110	1,750	17
23	Neustria	New York	916	80	1,250	8
23	Nord America	do	1,029	30	1,380	12
24	Königin Luise	do	1,437	70	1,850	18
25	Vincenzo Florio	do	553	25	750	23

MESSINA.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Feb. 22	Napolitan Prince	New York.....	169	225	12

PALERMO.

Feb. 23	Napolitan Prince	New York	301	80	350	23
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ITALY—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

For the week ended January 23, 1905, the following reports were officially registered:

Smallpox.—In the province of Lecce there were reported 6 cases only. Of these, 4 occurred at S. Vito dei Normanni. Cases were reported at Palermo, Monreale, Carini, and Parco, in the province of Palermo. From January 1 to February 17, 1905, 41 cases were reported at Catania. Many cases were reported at Assoro, Caltagirone, Giarre, and Belpasso, in the province of Catania. Cases were reported at Augusta (Syracuse), Matera (Potenza), and Rocchetta S. Antonio (Avellino).

Measles.—Epidemic in several communes in the province of Belluno. Many cases are reported at Florence.

Enteric fever.—Very few cases are reported in Italy.

Diphtheria.—Cases are reported at Milan, Rome, and Catania.

Pellagra.—A great number of cases are still reported in the province of Perugia.

PLAGUE—EGYPT.

During the week ended February 9, 1905, there were reported at Suez 4 cases of plague, with 1 death, making a total number since January 1 of 16 cases and 11 deaths. In the province of Kaliubieh 1 case was reported, February 4, at Barchoum El Koubra, Tukh district, making a total number since January 1, 1905, of 7 cases and 5 deaths. For this reason outgoing quarantine has been put in force in Egyptian ports.

CHOLERA—TURKEY.

For the week ended January 21, 1905, 40 cases of cholera, with 12 deaths, were reported in Turkey. Of these 34 cases and 7 deaths occurred at Van.

PLAGUE—ADEN.

During the week ended January 4, 1905, 247 cases of plague, with 223 deaths, were reported at Aden. The epidemic is visibly increasing.

RUSSIA—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

According to an official notification of the Russian plague commission, under date of January 24, 1905, the city of Merv, Transcaspian province, the port of Hassakuli, Caspian Sea, and the village of Tehikichliar were declared to be free from cholera. January 25 the

city of Saratow was declared to be free from cholera. By another official notification of the same commission, dated February 2, 1905, the Urlask territory was declared to be free from plague.

SPAIN—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Under date of January 26, 1905, the port of Manila was declared, in Spain, to be infected with plague.

MALTA—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Quarantine regulations against arrivals from Alexandria in Maltese ports were repealed by an order dated January 26, 1905.

BRITISH INDIA—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By order dated January 13, 1905, plague quarantine regulations have been put in force at Orissa and Chittagong against arrivals from Hongkong.

DUTCH EAST INDIES—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By regulations promulgated in the Dutch East Indies the ports of Boeloekoemba and Bonthain, Celebes, were declared to be free from cholera since January 6, 1905.

PLAGUE—BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

From January 5 to 12, 1905, there were reported at Port Florence 9 cases of plague with 8 deaths. Plague has appeared at Kisumu, a native village near Port Florence. Kisumu is the terminal station of the Uganda railroad. It is located on Lake Victoria and is the starting point for steamers sailing for German East Africa. Natives leaving Kisumu are detained in quarantine. Europeans are not subjected to any restrictions whatever.

GREAT BRITAIN—PLAGUE.

The steamship *Crewe Hall* arrived February 1, 1905, in the Mersey River from eastern ports and reported that a Lascar member of her crew was suffering from an apparently insignificant illness. The man died, however, before he was seen by the Liverpool port medical officer. When the body was inspected a bubo was found, and the corpse was taken ashore to the mortuary room, where a post-mortem examination was made and material was taken from the swelling. This material was sent to Professor Boyce, of Liverpool, for investigation, and as the results of the examination created a suspicion of plague, cultures were forwarded to Doctor Klein, who reported, February 5, that the case was one of plague. Pending the result of the bacteriological examination, the ship was disinfected and the Lascar "contacts" were temporarily isolated at the port hospital. There was no evidence of rat infection aboard the vessel.

The steamship *Crewe Hall* left Rangoon December 23, 1904, and touched at Colombo December 28, at Suez and Port Said January 13, and at Algiers January 22. The captain of the *Crewe Hall*, who did not notify the authorities of the case on arrival, was condemned to a fine of £10.

MORTALITY—VIENNA AND TURIN.

AUSTRIA—*Vienna*.—Month of December, 1904: Estimated population, 1,816,303. Total number of deaths, 2,846, including enteric fever, 6; measles, 37; scarlatina, 7; diphtheria, 45; erysipelas, 9; and pulmonary tuberculosis, 447. Annual rate, 18.80 per mille.

ITALY—*Turin*.—Month of October, 1904: Estimated population, 352,060. Total number of deaths, 376, including enteric fever, 19; whooping cough, 5; and pulmonary tuberculosis, 41. Annual rate, 12.82 per mille.

PLAGUE—RUSSIA.

In the Gurjew district, government of Urlask, during the period from the end of November, 1904 (the outbreak of the epidemic), to January 9, 1905, there were registered a total number of 340 deaths from plague. From January 10 to 16 there were 3 fatal cases.

HYGIENIC EXHIBITION AT MILAN, 1906.

An international exhibit of hygiene will, by request of the Italian general health department, be added to the exhibition at Milan, 1906. Many countries will assist in the display, which will have for its object the presentation in a practical manner to the public of the advances made in the field of sanitation during recent years.

PANAMA.

Reports from Colon—Yellow fever—Disinfection of steamship Eddystone from Para—Mortuary statistics of Colon and Panama for the month of February, 1905—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, March 6, 8, and 10, as follows:

On March 6 a case of fever which had been under observation as suspicious in the Colon Hospital was officially declared to be yellow fever. The patient is a young American recently arrived on the Isthmus and probably contracted the disease in Panama.

During the month of February there have been 13 cases of yellow fever reported in the city of Panama. Of these cases 7 have died, 1 recovered, and 5 are still in the hospital. All those in hospital are doing well and will recover, and there have been no new cases and no suspects since the above report.

I have also to report that the British steamship *Eddystone*, thirteen days from Para, Brazil, via Limon, entered this port on February 26. This vessel had been refused entry at Limon, but the authorities of that port had taken up the foul bill of health from Para, which stated that 4 cases of plague existed there, and had issued a clean bill from Limon to Colon. The agent of the company here had, however, already advised the expected arrival of the vessel and requested her disinfection at this port. After a thorough examination of all on board, the entire vessel was disinfected as for plague, by the Isthmian quarantine service, and released after two days' detention.